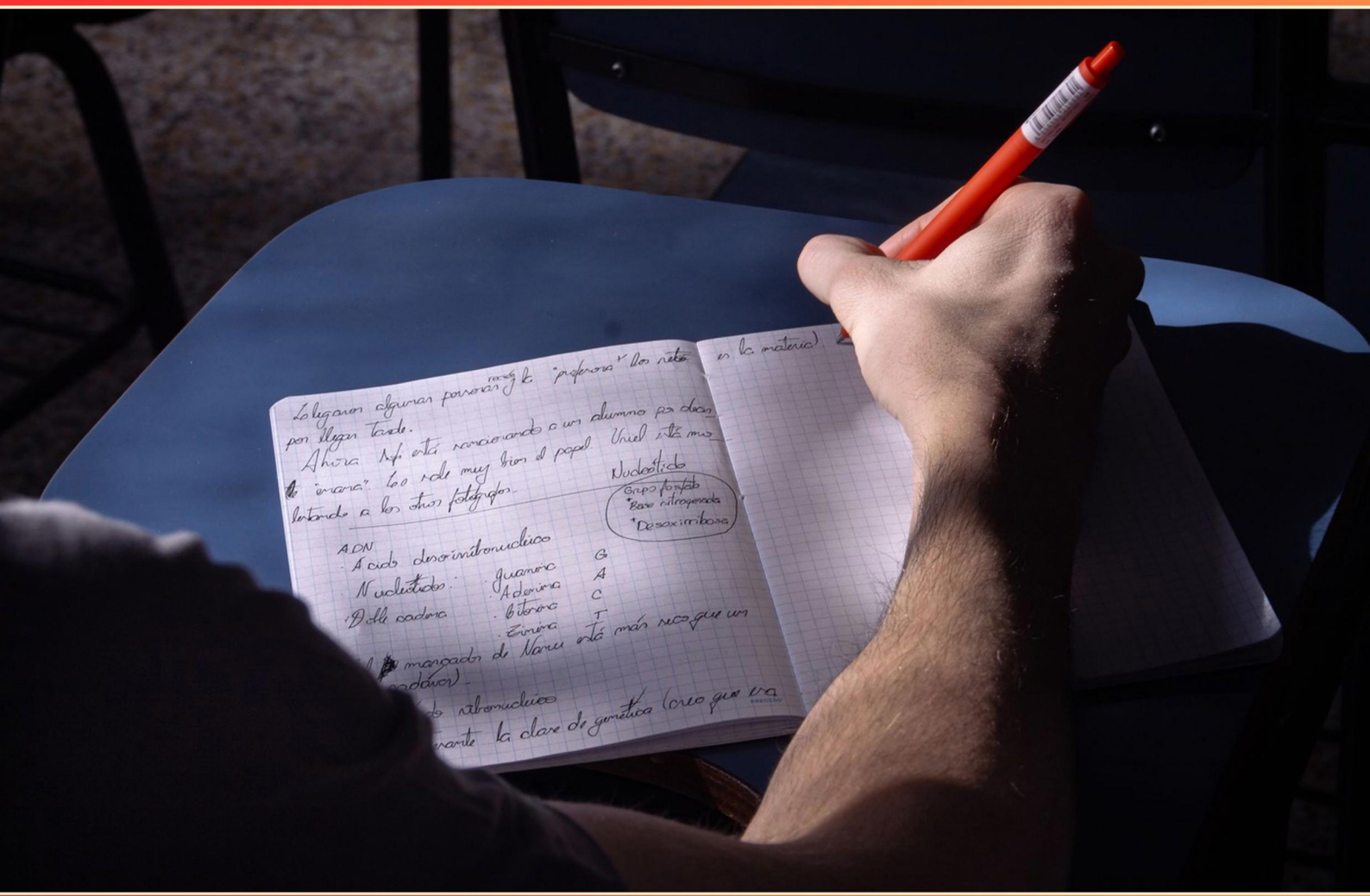
DSAC-11 ANNEX B PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://dsac11annexb.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **In STRIDE threat modeling, which category covers risks where an attacker can perform actions with more privileges than allowed?**

   A. Spoofing

   B. Tampering

   C. Repudiation

   D. Elevation of Privilege

2. **In which type of zone can a PTR record be stored?**

   A. Reverse lookup zone

   B. Forward lookup zone

   C. Primary zone

   D. Secondary zone

3. **In a client-server architecture, which operating system type provides services to connected clients?**

   A. Server

   B. Client

   C. Kernel

   D. Firmware

4. **Which operating system family is noted for open source and extensive customization options?**

   A. Linux Operating System

   B. Apple iOS

   C. Google Android

   D. Microsoft Windows

5. **Which DSAC domain would involve ensuring the software development life cycle is secure?**

   A. Governance

   B. Software Assurance

   C. Incident Response

   D. Network Security

SAMPLE

6. Which service enables single sign-on across trusted domains?

A. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)

B. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)

C. Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)

D. Rights Management

7. Which statement about cloud responsibility is true?

A. The customer is always responsible for all controls in any model.

B. The provider handles all controls in IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, with no customer involvement.

C. A shared responsibility model assigns security controls to either provider or customer depending on the service model.

D. Security controls are optional in cloud deployments.

8. A _____ is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program.

A. Central Processing Unit

B. Memory

C. Input Output Controller

D. Power Supply

9. Which of the following is not an example of application software?

A. Operating System

B. Word Processor

C. Spreadsheet

D. Web Browser

10. The process of resolving human-friendly hostnames to IP addresses is performed by which service?

A. DNS

B. DHCP

C. LDAP

D. SMB

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In STRIDE threat modeling, which category covers risks where an attacker can perform actions with more privileges than allowed?

A. Spoofing

B. Tampering

C. Repudiation

D. Elevation of Privilege

Elevation of Privilege is when an attacker gains higher access rights than they should have. In STRIDE, this category covers exploits that allow someone to perform actions that require more privileges than their authenticated role should permit, such as a standard user executing admin-level commands or accessing restricted data by exploiting a vulnerability or misconfiguration. This directly matches the idea of doing things with more privileges than allowed. It's different from spoofing (pretending to be someone else), tampering (modifying data), repudiation (dishing out or denying actions), or other threat types that don't involve increasing privilege. Preventing these threats relies on proper access control, least-privilege enforcement, and patching known vulnerabilities to close privilege-escalation paths.

2. In which type of zone can a PTR record be stored?

A. Reverse lookup zone

B. Forward lookup zone

C. Primary zone

D. Secondary zone

PTR records are used for reverse DNS lookups, mapping an IP address back to a host name. Because of this purpose, they are stored in reverse lookup zones, which are organized under in-addr.arpa for IPv4 and ip6.arpa for IPv6. Forward lookup zones contain A and AAAA records that map host names to IP addresses, not the other way around. The terms primary and secondary describe how a zone is stored or replicated, not where PTR records belong. So the correct type of zone for a PTR record is the reverse lookup zone.

3. In a client-server architecture, which operating system type provides services to connected clients?

A. Server

B. Client

C. Kernel

D. Firmware

In client-server setups, one side offers services while the other consumes them. The operating system type that provides services to connected clients is the server. A server OS runs network services, handles multiple client connections, and manages resources like files, databases, authentication, and web pages in response to client requests. Clients, on the other hand, are the machines that request those services and typically run client OSes such as Windows Desktop, macOS, or Linux desktop. The kernel is the core part of an OS that manages hardware and basic operations, not a separate OS type intended to provide services to clients. Firmware is low-level software embedded in hardware, not a general-purpose OS.

SAMPLE

4. Which operating system family is noted for open source and extensive customization options?

A. Linux Operating System

B. Apple iOS

C. Google Android

D. Microsoft Windows

The main idea here is that Linux represents a family of operating systems built around openness and adaptive customization. The Linux family releases its kernel and much of its software under open licenses, so anyone can study, modify, and distribute their own versions. This freedom leads to a huge variety of distributions and desktop environments, each offering different defaults, tools, and ways to tailor the system—from the kernel and system services to the user interface and package management. That level of access and choice is what people rely on when they want to experiment, optimize for specific needs, or build a highly personalized setup. In contrast, other options are more restricted. iOS is tightly controlled and closed from the ground up, limiting how much users or developers can alter the operating system. Windows is proprietary, with customization largely confined to settings and supported software. Android does have open-source roots in the form of AOSP, but the overall platform is shaped by Google services and device manufacturers, which reduces the extent of universal customization you can apply across all devices. So, the Linux family is the best fit for open-source principles and broad, deep customization.

5. Which DSAC domain would involve ensuring the software development life cycle is secure?

A. Governance

B. Software Assurance

C. Incident Response

D. Network Security

Securing the software development life cycle means embedding security into every phase of creating and maintaining software. This is the focus of Software Assurance. It covers applying secure coding standards, threat modeling, security testing (static and dynamic analysis, code reviews, fuzzing), architecture and design reviews for security, and managing risks across the software supply chain throughout requirements, design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance. The goal is to make security an integral part of the SDLC rather than an afterthought after code is written. Governance centers on policy, oversight, and risk management at a higher level; Incident Response focuses on detecting, containing, and recovering from security incidents; Network Security protects network infrastructure and traffic. Thus, the domain that directly addresses making the SDLC secure is Software Assurance.

SAMPLE

6. Which service enables single sign-on across trusted domains?

A. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)

B. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)

C. Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)

D. Rights Management

Single sign-on across trusted domains is enabled by federation, where one trusted identity provider can authenticate a user for resources in other domains without re-prompts. Active Directory Federation Services acts as the token-based identity provider (the security token service) that issues claims tokens after a user signs in. These tokens are recognized by services in trusted domains, so once you're authenticated in your home domain, you can access resources in partner or other domains seamlessly. AD FS supports standards like SAML and WS-Federation, which makes it interoperable with many apps and services, including cloud-based ones, across organization boundaries. The other options serve different roles: certificate services handle PKI for issuing certificates, lightweight directory services provide a directory without a full domain, and rights management focuses on protecting and controlling access to information rather than authenticating users across domains.

7. Which statement about cloud responsibility is true?

A. The customer is always responsible for all controls in any model.

B. The provider handles all controls in IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, with no customer involvement.

C. A shared responsibility model assigns security controls to either provider or customer depending on the service model.

D. Security controls are optional in cloud deployments.

Cloud security relies on a shared responsibility model, where the allocation of security controls between provider and customer shifts based on the service model. In IaaS, the provider secures the underlying infrastructure, networking, and the virtualization layer, while you protect the guest operating system, installed applications, data, and access controls. In PaaS, the provider takes on more of the stack, including runtime and middleware, leaving you to manage your applications, data, and who can access them. In SaaS, the provider handles most layers, and you're mainly responsible for your data, user access management, and compliance requirements. This division means security controls are assigned to either party depending on the service model. Statements that the customer is always responsible for all controls or that the provider handles everything with no customer involvement miss this nuance, and the idea that security controls are optional is simply incorrect.

8. A _____ is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program.

A. Central Processing Unit

B. Memory

C. Input Output Controller

D. Power Supply

The processor is the part of a computer that actually runs the program's instructions. It performs the fetch-decode-execute cycle: it fetches an instruction from memory, decodes what the instruction means, and then executes it by performing arithmetic or logical operations, moving data, or altering the flow of the program. This execution happens inside the CPU using components like the arithmetic-logic unit for calculations, registers for fast temporary storage, and the control unit to coordinate steps. Memory holds the instructions and data the CPU works on, but it doesn't execute them itself. An I/O controller manages communication with peripherals, and the power supply provides the energy to keep everything running. Since the question is about the component that executes the program's instructions, it's the central processing unit.

SAMPLE

9. Which of the following is not an example of application software?

A. Operating System

B. Word Processor

C. Spreadsheet

D. Web Browser

Distinguishing system software from application software is what this is testing. An operating system is system software that manages hardware resources, provides core services, and gives a platform for other programs to run. It isn't used directly to perform everyday tasks like creating documents, doing calculations, or browsing the web. Those tasks are carried out by application software such as a word processor, a spreadsheet, or a web browser. Because its primary role is to enable and support applications rather than perform user tasks itself, the operating system is not an example of application software.

10. The process of resolving human-friendly hostnames to IP addresses is performed by which service?

A. DNS

B. DHCP

C. LDAP

D. SMB

Resolving human-friendly hostnames to IP addresses is done by the Domain Name System (DNS). DNS translates names like example.com into numeric IP addresses that computers use to locate services. When a device needs an address, it asks a DNS resolver, which may query up the chain—from root servers to top level domain servers to authoritative name servers—until it obtains the IP. The result is then cached to speed future lookups. This naming system allows you to connect to services by their names rather than remembering numbers. Other options play different roles: DHCP assigns IP addresses and network configuration; LDAP is a directory service for querying user and resource data; SMB is a file-sharing protocol. So DNS is the service that performs hostname-to-IP resolution.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dsac11annexb.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE